Supporting Information

for

Oxygen-Incorporated 3D flower-like MoS₂ microsphere as a bifunctional catalyst for effectively synthesis of 2,5diformyfuran from fructose

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Figure S1. The EDS quantitative analysis result of the as-prepared oxygenincorporated 3D flower-like MoS_2 microspheres.



Figure S2. Leaching experiments at the optimum conditions for the oxidation of HMF to DFF catalyzed by MoS_2 . Reaction conditions: HMF 0.126 g (1 mmol), MoS_2 50 mg, DMSO 4 mL, 120 °C.



Figure S3. The high-resolution Mo 3d spectra of (a) MoS_2-O_2 and (b) MoS_2-N_2 , and the high-resolution O 1s spectra of (c) MoS_2-O_2 and (d) MoS_2-N_2 .

Table S1. The contents of Mo^{4+} and Mo^{6+} species, and O_{α} and O_{β} species on the surface of fresh MoS_2 , MoS_2 - O_2 and MoS_2 - N_2 .

Entry	Catalyst	Mo ⁴⁺ (%)	${ m Mo^{6+}}(\%)$	O_{α}	O_{β}
1	fresh MoS ₂	95.68	4.32	0.74	0.26
2	MoS_2-O_2	95.79	4.21	0.24	0.76
3	MoS_2-N_2	96.64	3.36	0.09	0.91



Figure S4. The results of MoS_2 -catalyzed dehydration of fructose to HMF under (a) O_2 and (a) N_2 atmosphere. Reaction conditions: fructose 0.180 g (1 mmol), MoS_2 50 mg, DMSO 4 mL, 120 °C.



Figure S5. Recycled experiments under the optimal conditions for one-pot conversion of fructose to DFF catalyzed by MoS₂. Reaction conditions: fructose (1 mmol), MoS₂ (50 mg), DMSO (4 mL), N₂ flow rate (20 mL min⁻¹), O₂ flow rate (20 mL min⁻¹), temperature/time: 120 °C/6h.

Entry	Catalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Reaction steps	Yield	Ref.
1	a-MoO ₃	Air	DMSO	One step	78.3%	35
2	Sulfonated MoO ₃ - ZrO ₂	O ₂	DMSO	One step	74%	36
3	MoO _x /CS-air	O_2	DMSO	One step	77.8%	37
4	$f-Ce_9Mo_1O_\delta$	O_2	DMSO	Two steps	74%	38
5	Mo-HNC	O_2	DMSO	One step	77%	39
6	β-Mo ₂ C@C	O_2	DMSO	Two steps	76.0%	40
7	GO	O_2	DMSO	Two steps	72.5%	49
8	Carbon nanoplatelets	O ₂	DMSO	One step	70.3%	50
9	PMA-MIL-101	O_2	DMSO	One step	75.1%	51
10	MoS_2	O ₂	DMSO	Two steps	81.3%	This work

Table S5. Comparison of the as-prepared MoS_2 catalyst with literature reportedbifunctional catalysts for "one-pot" synthesis of DFF from fructose.